BY BALLOON TO THE POLE

Andree's Novel Scheme of Exploring the Frozen North.

WHAT SCIENTISTS THINK

Betails of the Proposed Aerial Voyage to the Arctics-Some Former Attempts and Why They Failed to Reach the Coveted Goal-Supposed Sea Current.

The Arctic Seas are now full of expedinom in quest of the Pole. They are under the loadership of then exception ally well equipped and who have the advantage of knowing many things they bught not to do from the dispetrous experience of those who have preceded them in this perious quest. It is generally thought that if the Pole is ever to be dispovered, some man will hang his than upon it during the present emmer. Whether that flag will be American or British or Norwegian or Danish, is another question. Under these circumstances it is interesting to record the opinions held by the most simmate discovery of the Pole. One of the greatest living authornies on Polar subtects is Admiral Sir Leopold Mc Chinock, whose name is familiar to all Englishmen. He had already served in three Arm expeditions when, in 1857, be sailed in the Fox, commanding the party bent out by Ludy Franklin in cearch of her husband. Eventually he brought back not only an extensive account of the artic land their to the north of Hudson's Bay, but also deligate tidings of Bir John Franklin, and all that will ever be known of the end of his fatal expedition.

Bir Leopold has many mementors of that voyage in the Fox, but perhaps what is of greatest interest is a pertrait of Frank-lin, which Sir. Leopold has had franced



It's Easy Enough With a Pair of Com-

in some of the wood and copper of Frankhe's own clother, which he brought back with him. An exqualte model, wrought inclives of the Foxbessi with ice, presented by Lady Prankin, is only one smong a drawing coons but—noted one should say a fourse full-of artic reminiscences.

Sir Leipold McClimtock suggested with a grave smile that there were other men-where views would be more valuable than

desirable in every way. In all other cases the land has ultimately come to an end, and the explorers have been confronted by an expanse of puck ice. It is practically useless then to take improved to be an island. Here, in 1873, Weyprecht and Payer reached 82 degrees, 5 min. N. lathade, and even then could

5 mm. N. lattinge, and even then could trace land at least sixty miles shead. How much farther that land stretches to the north no one knows, but it should certainly be followed up, and that Jackson hopes to be able to do." PERILS OF SLEDGING.

"I suppose it is inadvisable to trave

on the sea on account of the risk of the ice breaking up?" I hazarded. "Not only that. Sledging on the ser

18 such tremendously heavy work-tually an impossibility very often. names of ice grind and crash against each other, making a most hilly, irr-ular surface. On land it is quite different; even when snow falls it makes a level

"The best way to travel, however, is to follow up the coast line, where there will usually be found a fairly smooth track of ice. This is called the tidal crack, and here the party should sledge, leaving a chain of depots containing food on shore. When once Jackson gets on Franz Josef Land be is not likely to find much diffi culty in progressing so long as the land lasts. If he comes to the end of it I think he will only be able to proceed a few miles

What do you think of Nansen's project?" mld not have cared to join him," Eir Leopold replied. 'Namen, as you know, believes that he can find a current that will carry him right across the pole and out the other side. I do not doubt the



Getting Fresh Meat. existence of such a current. We know that articles from the Jeannette, which sank off the north of the New Siberian Islands, were the north of the New Siberian Islands, were washed up on the south of Greenland; also harpoons and other implements used by the Esquimanx sometimes come ashore on the opposite side of the globe. I think the difficulty will be for Namen to find the current and get into it. He may be quite mer it and yet be blocked by impensivable ice barriers. It is impossible, when at home, to foresee the awkward contingencies that may arise, such unexpected difficulties will confront one. Mountains of ice drift down and drive the ship out of the course. Then there are certain tracts

of sea which a vessel can seldom hope to get through on account of the ice that gets through on account of the ice that gets wedged and jammed there. This is the case between Spirzbergen and Franz Josef Land, for instance. Ice constantly drifts down from the North and in narrow channels it crushes together, and would send a slip on to the land or else smash it immedicitly. Of course, we cannot tell as yet how Nansen will succeed, but it seems to me that there are more risks attending his course than that taken by the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition."

HOW ANDREE REASONS.

We then discussed the probability of the

We then discussed the probability of the pole being reached by balloon, particularly M. Andree's scheme.

"It is a very Caring undertaking," Sir Leopold remarked, "but no one has any right to say that it is impossible. It is an innovation, and I think there are many dangers in connection with such a voyage; yet it



The Balloon Project.

will be very interesting to watch the result, and it may transpire that ballooning is, after all, the most expeditions mode of polar investigation."

M. Andree objects to the ordinary methods of Attice sploration on the ground that every where nature places impediments in the way of the explorer and supplies no comp usating advantages. The intense cold practically means death to everything that is serviceable to man. In the winter the long period of darkness brings all work of insurance to a strongerid, while the conperiod of three-ses orings in work of in-vestigation to a standstill, while the con-finual sometime in the summer cracks the ico just sufficiently to make it difficult to use either boat or sledge, and meta thesmo w-on the surface into shost, making travelling most redious and uncomfortable work. Ballooning seems at least to overcome these

obstaces.

In the first place, the speed at which a
balloon can travel—it being in no way hampered by the ice—enables the journey to be peried by the ice—enables the journey to be accomplished during the summer, when the sun is above the hotizen the whole time.

Mr. Andree informs me that, starting from Norsk Flaunis, off Spitzbetgen, traveling at the same rate as on some of his previous balloon expeditions, and given a favorable wind, he ought to reach the North Pole in ten hours. But even if he does not travel more than twenty-seven kilometers per hour-which is the tuenn speed of the wind at the particular clevation he proposes to adopt—forty-three hours should suffice to carry him to the coveted goal. So far as the polar regions are conshould suffice to carry him to the coveted goal. So far as the polar regions are concerned, the natural characteristics which are defrimental to exploring the earth's surface, serve to incilitate balloon exploration. The total absence of vegetation enables the balloon to travel steadily, there being no danger of the owlines becoming entangled in trees. This consideration is of great imputance, seeing that photographs are to be taken duting the whole of the voyage, and constant perks would be disastrois to the work on board. The continual sunshines serves to maintain an eveniess of temperature, and consequently the variations in the carrying power of the balloon will be very elight. The snowfall in the sammer is not heavy, and there is no likelihood of the balloon encountring thunderstorms, as in warmer regions.

DETAILS OF THE TRIP. "All these points numbershably indicate the superiority of a balloon over a beat or stedge for exploring such a country," said

whose views would be more valuable than his own, yet be expressed he willingness to give any information in his power.

"But before we begin I main have a chart," he said, looking in various receptacks before finding the one he wanted.

"That is just the worst of a house!" he sized during the search, "there are so many placed in which to keep things. Now on board shap one knows exectly where to find any thing, and earl key hands on it in a measured. Houses are very awhward affairs. All here it is a thant," and forthwith the hard was spread out on the study table.

"And now as to the best way to proceed to the north. If the pole is ever reached I frinkly helieve it will be via bring and early helieve it will be via bring and early which is the one the Jackson-Harmsworth expeditions for the three it which is the one the Jackson-Harmsworth expeditions has taken, is in my mind the most desirable in every way. In all other cases the land has ultimately come to an end, and the explorers have been confronted.



In Winter Quarters.

3,000 plates will be taken, though these

home again.

The balloon will be provisioned for four mouths, and it will also carry canvas boats, stedge, tent, life-saving apparatus, in case of any mishap, scientific instruments, an electric battery, also an electric cooking

The explorers hope that a favorable wind will carry them right across the Pole. M. Andree has already experimented in the matter of steering a balloon, and has so far succeeded that he can divert its course to the extent of twenty-seven degrees from the direction the wind is taking. This may be

direction the wind is taking. This may be an immense advantage to him. It is in the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, however, that the main interest of English people centers. This is hardly the place, perhaps, to speak of the moniticence of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, the Conservative caddate for Portsmouth, England, yet it ought to be recorded in passing that not only has he defrayed the entire cost of the expedition himself, doing all in his power to ensure the latest scientific improvements of every description entific improvements of every description being placed at the disposal of the ex-plorers, but his time has been largely de-voted to the matter, and his enthusiasm is of the keenest. He has stated very defi-nitely, however, that his object in sending out the expedition was not to attempt to beat the record, but to enable a more extensive investigation of Arctic regions to be carried on than has yet been possible. THE JACKSON EXPEDITION.

On July 11, 1894, this expedition, commanded by Mr. Frederick Jackson, left London in the sailing yacht Windward, steering their course for Franz Josef Land. One noticeable feature of Mr. Jackson's party is that it consists of no more than nine men. Hitherto much unnecessary inhe men. Hitherto much unnecessary
labor has been occasioned in consequence
of the amount of provisions, etc., that it
was necessary to carry in order to meet
the requirements of a much larger number.
The Windward will push as far north

The Windward will push as far north as she possibly can, presumably to Franz Josef Land. There the explorers will land with the whole of their paraphernalia, and the Windward crew will bring the vessel home again, leaving the party in their voluntary exile. How long they will remain away no one can tell at present. It is certain to be for two years, and perhaps it will be for five. down and drive the ship out of and perhaps it will be for five.

So far all that can be said of the.

pedition is that it has started. We hope on some future occasion, however, to be on some future occasion, however, to be able to record a glorious return. In the meantime it is satisfusbry to know that everything that was humanly possible seems to have been done to render the vorage as successful as can be.

It is impossible to give a complete account of the outfit, but mention most be made of a few solutions.

has been practicable the instruments have been made of aluminary on account of its great durability and lightness. This, I believe, is the first time such an experiment has been tried in Polar excursions. Two boats have been constructed en-tirely of this metal; they have been built in sections, and do not exceed 150 pounds in weight, thus-they can be packed on a sledge and easily drawn by one man. Other boats have, of course, been taken, such as whale boats, Norwegian fishing boats, and a cance. Thirty Siberian dogs form part of the equipage, also four Rus-

sian ponies.

Mr. Arthur Montifier, the energetic air. Artuar Montrior, the exergence thonorable secretary of the expedition, informs me that the latter have rever before been used in arctic exploration, but Mr. Jackson has had frequent opportunity, when traveling in northern latitudes, to test their hardness, and he considured them eminertly suited to the work. A Russian lee house is another miner for

A Russian log house is another important item, which can be set up when circumstances are favorable to its use.

With regard to the food supply the party have taken with them: Of meat and fish they have 16,000 pounds; biscuits and first the control of the contr flour, 10 tons; highly compressed vege-tables, 4,000 pounds; tomatoes, 400 pounds; Spanish ontons, 1,000 pounds; cheese, 1,400 pounds; jams and syrups, 1,000 pounds; sugar, 1,400 pounds; honey, 450 pounds; highly compressed coffee, 800 pounds; 1,100 ties of milk, to say nothing pounds; 1.100 firs of milk, to say nothing of a host of sandries in the shape of sauces, pickles, scrps, beef tea, jellies, a large stock of lime juice, and such like. These supplies, supplemented, of course, by such fresh joints as the region provides, are calculated to serve the explorers for four years. In addition to all this, however, the twenty-three men who form the crew of the Windward had to be provisioned for at least a year and a half in case of an emergency arising to prevent their transfers. in case of an emergency arising to prevent their immediate return. They have been supplied with 16,000 pounds of meat and fish; 1,600 pounds of flour; 3 tons of biscuits; 1,000 pounds of flour; 30 pounds of marminde; 1,120 pounds of rice and barley; 1,120 pounds of peas; 300 pounds of tobacco, 400 paireds of tea, coffee, cocoa, and many other articles. And if to this is added the proveder for horses and dors it will be realized that the food in itself must have been a for horses and dogs it will be reinized that the food in itself must have been a stapendous matter to deal with, quite apart from the ciothing, tents, and scientific instruments, etc.

And now we leave the North Pole and the courageous men who have risked so much in erde-voring to throw more light on that irrhospitable district.

THE PRINCE ON A LARK.

Albert Edward Had Fun With un

Old Countess.
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is perhaps the most popular man in England. This popularity is due to his love of sports and all manly traits which are particularly commendable in the eyes of the average Britisher. As a youth his audicity and appreciation of a joke, either as a perpetrator or victim, were well

One of his early escapades resulted in her majesty, the Queen, footing a bill for broken crockers and wrecked furni-ture which the young prince caused in the house of one of the lesser members of the nobility. A rather elderly countess, whose quick temper and sharp tongue drove even her servants away from her, advertised for a footman. The prince to the old lady had come, resolved to teach her a lesson. He therefore presented himself in disguise at her indyship's house and applied for the position of footman.

The countess had just finished her

breakfast, and pushing her chair back from the table, instructed the servants to from the table, instructed the servants to bring before her the applicant. The prince was thereupon ushered into the room. The countess looked him over from his feet up, Apparently pieased with the appearance of the prince, she said. "Let me see you walk."

Albert Edward did as commanded and walked havkward and forward several times across the floor from one end of the room to the other, now walking briskly at the request of the old lady, and then pacing slowly, as she wished to obtain points on this score.

This performance over, the countess

This performance over, the countess ordered him to trot. The diming-room, -still the theater of action, the prince trotted around it several times. When came to a standstill near the head of the table, where the countess was seated. Her ladyship second pleased, and was just on the point of asking the young man some questions about himself when be

'Now see me gallop!" "Now see me gallop!"
Grasping a corner of the tablecloth firmly in one hand, the prince rushed around the room, pulling the crockery off on the floor in a heap, knocking over the furmiture and finally winding her ladyship up in the folds of the cloth. He then boiled for the door, leaving the countess sputtering and shouting and the servants running about in a distracted way to liberate their mistress and quiet her rage.

er rage.
In the bubbub and confusion the prince escaped. The next day a check from the keeper of the privy purse settled the amount of the damages, and likewise established the identity of the mischief-maker.—Toledo Blade.

Harnessing the Sun.

When we sit in front of a coal fire and enjoy its generous warmth, do we realize that the heat and light of the burning coal are really sunshine that has been stored up for ages? Such is the fact. Centuries ago sun shone on the earth, and planets and trees grew, fell, and grew again; they were covered by geologic deposits, and acted upon by great heat and pressure, until in the course of years or axes there broad layers of organic matter were trans-formed into coal. The coal thus repre-sents the work done by the sanchine years igo, and when it is burned the imprisoned clarenergy is loosened again. Our system of power production depends

Our system of power production depends upon this presence of energy. But coal is a wasteful source of energy. Even the best engines do not utilize over 10 per cent of the calculated energy of the heat of coal. And, besides this, it is an inconvenient thing in many ways; it has to be mined, freighted, and stored. Can we not find some more economical way of using the sun's energy?

sun's energy? Sun's energy?

During the last few years the great prog-ress in electrical science has enabled man to utilize the solar heat in a thrister way. During its day's work the sun draws up a large amount of water from the oceans and the damp cauch. By the action of its rays plant life flourishes, and plants draw from the ground and evaporate into the air large amounts of water. Thus an oak tree of average size, with 700,000 leaves, litts from the earth into the air about 123 tons of water during the five months it disp'ays its foliage. This evaporated water, sooner or later, falls as rain, and by the action of gravity begins to flow downward. Thus the great rivers are fed. Round and round incessantly goes the water lifted by the tireless sun to fall when deverted by him, and again to be lifted, and again to fall and run seaward as long as it may exist upon this earth.—The North American Review.

New Way to Gain Time. John was a dull boy at his books, and although almost nine years old still had difficulty in spelling very short and easy words. But now and then he showed a gleam of something like intelligence. One day a young scholar asked the teacher how to spell "hall." "What kind of bail?" said the teacher.

By a coincidence another child pres-ntly wanted to know how to spell "tare." "What kind of 'tare' do you mean?" the teacher inquired. That afternoon in the spelling class the

teacher asked John to spell "slate."
John did not remember, but he disliked to say so.
"What kind of slate do you mean?" he

DIED TEN YEARS AGO

But Grant's Memory Lives in Millions of Hearts.

NEW TALES OF THE HERO

His Cottage at Mount Mc-Gregor Remains Just as He Left It.

Mount McGregor, August 1 .- Gen. Grant lives again upon the summit of this tiny mountain in the beginning of the Adirondack range, in the northern part of New York State. Up here in this small spot he is never dead, for here is his bed, his dressing table, and his wardrobe full of clothes. It is as if he had but stepped out a minute to watch a cloud float off to the ocean.

This week he is more real than ever, for it is the anniversary of the day when he was last seen here, with pale face propped to the window-pace, and there are flocking here this week thousands of Grand Army men and crowds of reverential admirers, who come to pay respects to the anniver-sary of August 7 and to lament the fact that the cheerful tenant is no more.

Gen. Grant has been dead ten years this week. He died August 7, 1885, but his Mount McGregor home is as beautifully kept as though he had but gone away on a visit, instead of taking the long journey from which there is no return. IN THE GRANT COTTAGE.

The "Grant Cottage" at Mount McGregor is by no means the beautiful organizatal structure it is supposed to be by those who have never seen it. It is a square Wooden building, with a pinzza around it, put there by Authory J. Drexel for his own use years ago. There is bothing of the "villa" about the Grant cottage, and it is doubtful if there is a prosperous farmer in the Urnied States who does not own a better structure. It is rothing to the Elberon cottage, where Garfield lay The Grant cottage, as it is now univer-

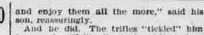
The Grant cottage, as it is row universally called, was bailt by Mr. Drexel for a stopping place during the time the little mountain road was being constructed, and, as it was the only cottage on the mountain, the general had to be placed in it when he took a famey for the mountain and its air.

The room in which he spent so many weary weeks is a nice confortable square one, with several windows and doors opening out upon the verands, and there is agreat log fireplace, in which the wood-crackies on cold days.

cold days.

cold days.

Such is the place where one of the nation's greatest characters died. The entire first floor was his during his sickness and, as he loved to walk around, he spent a great many hours in a small room adjoining,



and enjoy them all the more," said his son, reassuringly.

And he did, The trifles "tickled" him immensely, "I like the looks of that cigar case and the beer mug," he would chuckle. "Perhaps they look so important because they are doing their share to entertain me, and it is my fault and not theirs if I can not use them."

One day he lay for a long time gazing at a picture of a woman with healty banded hair, "Girls sverywhere!" he exclaimed merrily. "If I look out of the swindow I see them waving their handkerchiefs to me from all the walls. It is a merry life to be a warrior."

About Lincoln and Garrield and other nations' heroes with whom he knew he would be numbered in history, he would say nothing, as in life, except houst ex-

would be numbered in history, he would say nothing, as in life, except most exalted praise. It was hoped there might be some final judgment of character, as he saw their histories roll out before him in the horoscope of life's close, but if there was he made no sign of such knowledge. "Lincoin is my hero," he said several times, pointing to the picture of Lincoin over his bed.

"More to than Washington?" he was asked.

asked.
"Yes; because I knew him better." This with the Grant twinkle of eye.

To reporters and all people of the press
Gen. Grant was couriesy and kindness
itself. On the day of his arrival he was escorted to his cottage by his physician and his family and a G. A. R. escort. After being allowed a nap he was placed by the window. Immediately his sharp

by the window. Immediately his sharp eyes spied a body of men out upon the hillop. "Who are those?" he asked.
"Those are reporters," said the doctor in charge. "You will be closely watched I fear, for there are 125 of them, and they are all sending notes daily to their syndicates and newspapers. If they trouble not I'll have them ordered off outside. you I'll have them ordered off outside

"Trouble me," exclaimed the general, "Those boys trouble me! Why, without them my people in the North and South would never hear from me, nor1 from them. would never hear from me, nor1 from them.
Invite them coser. I shall want to talk
with them in the night when I am ionesome." And many a young reporter, how
in a proud position of work, had his first
real lift by a word from "the general"
which was different from regular news.

FOND OF REPORTERS.

One night when the general was restless and was allowed to pace the long plaza there approached him a young man whose face stopped the general in his walk. "I've seen you," he whispered in his falling

The young man nodded. "Yes, I called on you in New York the night of the Grant and Ward failure," bestitated be. "Tell me about it," said Grant fearlessly.



The Grant Memorial Cottage as It Will Look to Veterans Who Visit It This Week.

where there were only two chairs and a wine I "I've forgotten it, though I remember

where there were only two chairs and a win-dow out of which to lock. A doctor or Mrs. Grant occupied the other chair, and as close to the window as he could get the general pressed for a view of the hills. Jost as nearly as possible all these things have been preserved, and in the cottages lands a Grand Army man, whose pride and duty it is to guard its portals, just as he did in the days when the general was there to pat him on the shoulder, suits a good morning and say. "Your command, the sky, the trees, and the height mountain sunshine, are and say "Your command, the sky, the trees, and the bright mountain sunshine, are

on dress harder this morning."

When Grant died the photographer was invited into the cottage, to be sure, but things were not made to "look pleasant" for him and the pictures as they stand to day are those of a room just unternanted, and the flowers are heaped together, as friends sent them, in wild profession. The stories of dram's last days are those of a warrier taken off his feet when the

spirit of war is still in him. No man ever clarg to his profession with greater tenacity thandld Gen Grant. Peace at any time tred him, and this being kept within a few small rooms made him wild. But he bore it patiently. "Only let me look out of the window where things are moving along," he would say, as they cantioned him to rest, drawing the beavy curtains closer. And open the windows they did, so that his last view was of the sky. He saw that after he had looked upon Mrs. Grant and the "boys" for the last time. And even the sobs of the dozen little grandchildren, all up there to theer his last weeks, was unheard with those moving heavens in view. And so be closed his eyes.

The Grant cottage is crowded with mementoes of callers, as well as of Grant. vindow where things are moving along,

The Grant estings is crowded with me-mentoes of callers, as well as of Grant. In the bedroom, which is now the recep-tion room, there is a great card tray, upon which all leave their cards, laying them down as though the dead were pleaned with the act. And there is a book in which all may write a name and address, many hundred thousand strong new. And outside is a daisy plant, grown almost to a bush, which is kept safe and sound became the general was fond of that daisy and honored it by wearing one of its flowers one day. by wearing one of its flowers one day. TALES OF GRANT.

The little furnishings of the room were very pleasing to the general, though they look plain to the caller. He knew the work which it cost to get them there. When A. J. Drexel occupied the cottage it was plain as plain could be, but when Grant decided to go up there, and wrote, "Pm thinking of accepting your invitation to try your mountain exceed with you." there was a scampering after "knick-knacks."

From Saratoga, about twelve miles down the steep mountain, there came a roll of cretonne for purtains and a funny little hox-plaited mantel lambregain, which discontinuously the state of vides the flowers in an impossible way and hangs out as stiff as a lady's starched skirt. And from the homes of friends came vases, candlesticks, a clock and small wicker things. "He will understand

"Oh, it wasn't much. I went to your house at 11 o'clock to ask you a very per-sonal question—if your son Fred had run away to Canada."

You what did I say?" You want aid I say:

"You came out to the head of the stairs
in your night shirt and called out to me.

'Young man, there isn't enough money in
all the Grant family to take Fred Grant
to Canada to highly."

Everyhody who called upon Grant in those

Everylody who called upon Grant in those days came away with "a present." He was at all times the real of hospitality, and this never left him for a minute, though his gifts were himble ones. "Eve been writing a letter," he would say, holding out a precious sheet, "and it isn't what I want to say. Maybe," timidly, "you might value it, as it his my autograph upon it." And the proud caller would come away with the paper—a priceless treasure. So theroughly did Grant stamp himself upon the cottage and upon the whole place that it is entrely associated with him that it is entrely associated with him now He sat under trees upon that old army blanket, to which he clung to the list, and though he was mortally weak from the minute that he arrived, he managed to crawl or be wheeled all over the tiny summit. "I like to get the layout of

tiny summit. "I like to get the layout of of the place." he invisted to his physicians. When the general died, at eight minutes after eight that August merning. Fred Grant stepped to the little clock and stopped its hands. "They must rest so," he whispered, and the whole life of the cottage "resided-so." The bedspread was drawn over the untenanted bed and the chairs left unarranged from the feeble hands. Even the queer little lambrequin left unarranged from the feeble Even the queer little lambrequin s still there.

Thousands of persons visit the place every year and take a look at the immortelles and the pillows of colored things sent up by the Grand Army posts ten years ago, but it is more like going to pay respects to a man who dwells there than like visiting, as to a Mecca, the dying spot of a dead hero.

C. S. RUSSELL.

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WHAT TO DO WITH STAINS.

to Remove Those That Are Caused by Fruit, Rust, and luk. Caused by Fruit, Russ, and Ins.

Rust and lik stains should be rubbed with
faice of lemon and the spots then covered
withsalt and the eloth places in the sun. If
this treatment does not serve to remove the
stain, or if the fabric is colored and so cannot be treated with the lemon juries, exalic need may be used as for old front states Still another treatment is to apply a mix-ture of two parts tartur and one part pow-dered olum; this latter is good for a vari-ety of steins which fall under other meth-

Fruit stains, when fresh, may be removed y pouring boiling water through the tained portion until the spot disappears. Old fruit stains may be removed with oxlie acid. Wash the stained portion in the

acid till clear; rinse at once in rain water, as the acid will attack the fabric if left aponit. Now wet the spot in ammonia and give a final rinsing.

Grass stains should be rubbed with molasses thoroughly and then washed out as usual. Another treatment is to rub with illected soft then wash in water.

egar, one part of vinegar to two of oil There are excellent cleansing fluids in the market, especially desirable for taking stains and grease spots from silk and wool. The curricul housekeeper, whose desirch is in eleminess and order, thinks that a study of different remedies is not a waste of ome, since without this knowledge much time is spent in futile efforts to remove stans. One hamssed mother used even ink and drew upon the contents of the blacking boths to concent a lemon stain, which was afterwards eliminated effect-ually with ammonta. A little knowledge even in this humble branch of housekeep-is found to be most useful. Another Object Lesson.

The New York Times, in a survey of the commerce of the United States with the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, brings out the remarkable fact that the imports of dutinble goods into this country were more by 15 percent in the last eleven months of 1833, when the McKindey tariff was in operation, than they have been in the last eleven months under the present tariff, of which we have had official returns. Here is another prediction of union from reduced duties consistent. alcohol and then wash in water.

White stains on walmit furniture, caused by droping ammonia on it, are removed by groping ammonia on it, are removed by rubbiog each spot with sweet oil and vinture.